AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 69 and 76-82, and amend the claims as follows:

1-53. (Cancelled)

54. (Currently Amended) A method for preparing a coformulation of an active substance and an oligomeric or polymeric material comprising simultaneously dispersing and extracting a fluid vehicle from a solution or suspension of a target substance upon contact with a near-critical or supercritical fluid anti-solvent to induce particle formation, wherein the target substance comprises the active substance and the oligomeric or polymeric material, and under the operating conditions used, the active substance is soluble in the anti-solvent and the oligomeric or polymeric material is not soluble in the anti-solvent.

55. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 54, wherein the anti-solvent comprises a supercritical fluid.

56. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 55, wherein the anti-solvent is supercritical carbon dioxide.

57. (Previously Presented) The method according to any one of claims 54 to 56, wherein the active substance is ketoprofen.

58. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 54, wherein the oligomeric or polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of cellulosic materials, polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetates, carboxy vinyl copolymers, ~~poly-lactic~~ polylactic acids, polyglycolic acids, derivatives thereof, copolymers thereof, and mixtures thereof.

59. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 58, wherein the oligomeric or polymeric material is hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.

60. (Currently Amended) A method for preparing a coformulation comprising simultaneously dispersing and extracting a fluid vehicle from a solution or suspension of a target substance comprising an active substance and an oligomeric or polymeric material upon contact with a near-critical or supercritical fluid anti-solvent to prepare [[a]] the coformulation of [[an]] the active substance and [[an]] the oligomeric or polymeric material, in which between 90 % w/w and 100 % w/w of the active substance is present in an amorphous ~~as opposed to crystalline~~ form, and in which the active substance represents at least 10 % w/w of the coformulation.

61. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 60, wherein the anti-solvent comprises a supercritical fluid.

62. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 61, wherein the anti-solvent is supercritical carbon dioxide.

63. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 60, wherein the active substance is selected from the group consisting of paracetamol, ketoprofen, indomethacin, carbamazepine, theophylline, ascorbic acid, and derivatives thereof.

64. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 60, wherein the oligomeric or polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of cellulosic materials, polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetates, carboxy vinyl copolymers, ~~poly-lactic~~ polylactic acids, polyglycolic acids, derivatives thereof, copolymers thereof, and mixtures thereof.

65. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 64, wherein the oligomeric or polymeric material is hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.

66. (Previously Presented) A method for preparing a coformulation comprising simultaneously dispersing and extracting a fluid vehicle from a mixture of an active substance and an oligomeric or polymeric material to form particles upon contact with a near-critical or super-critical fluid antisolvent, wherein the particles maintain the active substance having an amorphousity within a range from about 90% w/w to about 100% w/w for at least about 18 months.

67. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 66, wherein the mixture is a solution, a suspension or a combination thereof.

68. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 67, wherein the active substance is selected from the group consisting of paracetamol, ketoprofen, indomethacin, carbamazepine, theophylline, ascorbic acid, and derivatives thereof.

69. (Cancelled)

70. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 67, wherein the anti-solvent comprises a supercritical fluid.

71. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 70, wherein the anti-solvent is supercritical carbon dioxide.

72. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 67, wherein the oligomeric or polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of cellulosic materials, polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetates, carboxy vinyl copolymers, ~~poly-lactic~~ polylactic acids, polyglycolic acids, derivatives thereof, copolymers thereof, and mixtures thereof.

73. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 72, wherein the oligomeric or polymeric material contains hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.

74. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 67, wherein the active substance is a polar substance and the oligomeric or polymeric material is hydrophobic.

75. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 67, wherein 100 % w/w of the active substance is present in an amorphous ~~as opposed to crystalline~~ form.

76-82. (Cancelled)